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Vienna, January 13.

'TIS adviſed from Banzova, ſituate on the Danube in the Diſtrict of Temeſwaer, that the Turks at Belgrade had contrived a Stratagem for ſurprizing that Place in the Night; that accordingly they ſent ſome Raſcians before with Wine, which they ſold very cheap to intice the Garriſon to drink to Exceſs; and a Party followed to fall on at a Signal given: But our Garriſon running all to Arms, upon the Alarum given by the Enemy at the Onſet, the Turks failed in their Attempt, and were forced to retire with conſiderable Loſs. All our Letters from Hungary confirm, that the Infidels make very great Preparations for the enſuing Campaign. The Rebels Forgatſch and Eſterhaſi are at Bender, but in a very poor Condition; and Forgatſch's Wife dying there lately, her Corpſe has been ſent into Poland to be interred in Ground conſecrated for Chriſtian Burial.

Copenhagen, Jan. 16. According to the laſt Advices from Norway, all was yet quiet on the Frontiers of that Kingdom: But we are much concerned to hear, that ſeven of the Tranſports which ſailed from hence in November, were driven by a Storm on the Swediſh Coaſt, one of which laden with Artillery ſunk, and the other ſix having on board about 700 Soldiers, fell into the Hands of the Swedes. General Lutzau, who commands in Norway, has written to the King, that the Swedes themſelves had ſent him an Account of their having taken thoſe Ships; acquainting him at the ſame Time, that the King of Sweden was diſpoſed to exchange the Priſoners, but on Condition that the Danes ſhould be delivered in the Sound, not being willing to deliver them in Norway, where they would augment the Daniſh Army. Thoſe Tranſports which having been put back hither by ſtormy Weather, ſailed from hence again in the Chriſtmas Holydays for Norway, have been forced to return once more into the Sound, and are now re-victualling.

Berlin, Jan. 19. Letters from Warſaw of the 9th Inſtant ſay, the Negociations were not yet at an End, the Confederates chiefly inſiſting on their free Votes at the Dyet, and the taxing the Eſtates of the Clergy towards the Maintenance of the Army; nor could they come to any Reſolution in their Seſſions that Day, though the King had declared to them the Night before, that either they ſhould end all then, and appoint a Time for the Dyet, only to confirm the Peace, or break off the Negociations entirely. The Marſhals of the Confederates ſeem'd very weary of the whole Work, and the moſt Prudent ſaw they were likely to gain little by their Oppoſition; M. Leduchowski had therefore declared publickly, that the 11th Inſtant ſhould be the peremptory Day, either for proclaiming Peace or War; after which he would hold no farther Seſſions. Count Fleming was dangerouſly ill of a Fever on the 9th: The Phyſitians had forbid any Perſons being admitted to him, and he had been light-headed moſt of the Night before. The King of Pruſſia is now at Potſdam. The Czarewitz is now incognito with General Bauer in Great Poland. P. S. Letters from Warſaw of the 12th, juſt now arrived, ſay all was at laſt concluded; that the Marſhals of the Confederates would certainly come over from Praag the 13th; that the Armies would at the ſame Time return under their former Generals, and that the Dyet of Confirmation would be immediately held, and ended as ſoon as the Treaty had been read.

Hague, Jan. 26. Towards the End of laſt Week the Czar notified by a Letter to the States General, that his Conſort was brought to Bed of a Prince, and deſired them to be God-fathers. Hereupon M. Wichers, Deputy of Groninghen, and Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General for that Week, was deputed by their High Mightineſſes to go to Prince Kurakin, and make their Compliment of Congratulation to his Czariſh Majeſty on the Occaſion; and as for the Czar's Requeſt, which they took for a great Mark of Friendſhip, they reſolved to refer it to Conſideration, according